

The Rural District Council of New Forest



ANNUAL REPORT

on
the Health

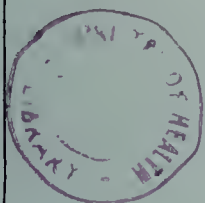
of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1965

R. J. K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

*With the Compliments
of
The Medical Officer of Health*

Appletree Court,
Lyndhurst, Hants.

Telephone : Lyndhurst 2891/7

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

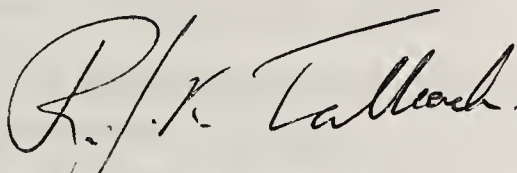
I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report on the health of your District for the year 1965.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report as a whole.

When considering the Vital Statistics for the year slight variations in these figures from year to year should not usually be regarded as statistically significant in view of the small population of the District.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their duties in the year under review, with a special word for the Public Health Inspectorate and the General Office Staff who for much of their time were working under establishment, which in some cases caused very great difficulties which were surmounted most satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

S T A F F
(as at 31st December)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

R.G. Burch, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

K.H. Halstead, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. Topham, M.A.P.H.I.

R. Galton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

G.W.V. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.

D.W. Sidebotham, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.D.
(from 9th August 1965)

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

P.H. Lovelace

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :

D.L. Gregson

RODENT OFFICER :

H.W. Plowman

CHIEF CLERK :

Mrs. A.M. Poucher, A.R.S.H.

GENERAL OFFICE STAFF :

Mrs. D.H. Cox

Miss S. Greenstock

Mrs. E.M. Maxwell

Miss J. Nash (until 30th September 1965)

Miss M. Hayward (from 15th November 1965)

-----oOo-----

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	94,969
Estimated mid-year resident population	65,190
Estimated number of inhabited houses	19,421
Rateable Value, 1st April 1966	3,939,490
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March 1966)	£14,411.1s.7d

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The District covers an area of 94,969 acres, approximately 148 square miles comprising 17 parishes, and has a progressively rising population which has now reached 65,190.

It is bounded on the East by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the South by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the West by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and on the North by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture, whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley are mainly industrial, including timber works, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the wellknown Esso Oil Refinery, Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Works, the Central Electricity Authority Power Station at Marchwood and other light industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to 68% of the total population of the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton) :

Month	Rain (inches)	Sun (hours)	Temperatures	
			Maximum °F	Minimum °F
January	3.75	82.5	54.9	24.8
February	.14	46.5	52.1	27
March *	3.63	138.8	71.4	20
April	1.14	152.5	66.1	33.7
May	1.88	189.2	77	36.8
June	2.12	180.4	74.7	42.9
July	3.18	142.1	73.6	44
August	2.50	173.9	77.2	46.2
September	4.19	124.4	69.9	41
October	.56	137.4	73.6	36.2
November	4.18	86.3	60.3	24.9
December	5.19	67.6	55.2	20.4

* including snow

Fine days totalled 183 as against 182 wet ones (the previous year the figures were 218 and 148.) October had the most fine days (23) and December the most wet (22), with February putting up 22 fine days.

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	639	557	1,196
Illegitimate	41	40	81
	<u>680</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>1,277</u>

<u>Birth Rate :</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Per 1,000 estimated resident population	20.7	19.6
Birth Rate for England and Wales	18.4	18.0
After application of Comparability Factor (0.98)	20.29	19.2
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	6.21	6.34

<u>Still Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	9	11	20
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	9.01	15.42
England and Wales	16.3	15.7
Total Live and Still Births	1,332	1,297

<u>Infant Mortality :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>			
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	-	3	3
	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
All Infants per 1,000 live births	13.6	14.9
Rate for England and Wales	20.0	19.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	13.73	13.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	12.2	37.0

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality Rate</u> <u>(first four weeks) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	-	3	3
	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births	11.36	10.18
Rate for England and Wales	13.8	13.0

<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths</u> <u>under 1 week/1,000 total Live Births) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Rate = 6.3/1,000 total Live Births.

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and</u> <u>Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total Live and</u> <u>Still Births) :</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Still Births	12	20
Deaths under one week	12	8
	<u>24</u>	<u>28</u>

Rate = 21.6 per 1,000 total Live and Still Births.

<u>Maternal Mortality :</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths	Nil	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales ...	0.25	0.25
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..	Nil	Nil

Deaths :

Male = 321 Female = 307 Total = 628

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	9.15	9.63
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.3	11.5
After application of Comparability Factor (1.07)	9.97	10.30

The Death Rate Comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Increase of Population :

The estimated population given by the Registrar General shows an increase of 1,420. The births registered during the year exceed the deaths registered by 649 representing, therefore, an immigrant increase of 771. The corresponding increase for 1964 was 1,390.

The Chief Causes of Death, in order of frequency :

Amongst the chief causes of death in order of frequency were :-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
(a) Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System	220-37.93%	240-38.22%
(b) Cancer of all Sites	119-20. 5%	132-21.02%
(c) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	79-13.62%	95-15.13%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	61-10. 5%	54- 8.60%
(e) Tuberculosis (all forms)	2- 0.34%	2- 0.31%

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

It is regrettable that the 1963 decline in the mortality rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus has not been maintained, as will be seen in the following comparative table covering the last five years :-

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Male	19	27	18	29	20
Female	3	4	5	4	14
As percentage of all deaths from all forms of Cancer	19.6%	28.9%	19.82%	27.7%	25.8%

Whilst the percentage of deaths of all forms of Cancer is slightly reduced, this should not be considered to be statistically significant.

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 132 - 61 males and 71 females, of which 34 (20 males and 14 females) were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - 25.8% of all cancer deaths. (The total number of deaths attributed to cancer includes also 12 cases of leukaemia, 8 males and 4 females.)

For comparison, the number of deaths from cancer and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1956 are as follows :-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1956	66	1.37
1957	85	1.50
1958	93	1.79
1959	95	1.78
1960	95	1.77
1961	112	1.95
1962	107	1.79
1963	116	1.88
1964	119	1.86
1965	132	2.02

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	New Forest R. D. C.			England & Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1956	48,130	15.0	17.6	10.3	23.8	15.7	11.7
1957	49,780	26.8	17.1	9.6	23.0	16.1	11.5
1958	51,710	16.0	20.4	10.1	22.5	16.4	11.7
1959	53,130	20.6	20.0	9.9	22.0	16.5	11.6
1960	55,080	21.0	19.0	11.2	21.7	17.1	11.5
1961	57,510	16.2	19.3	10.2	21.6	17.4	12.0
1962	59,750	14.81	20.33	9.47	21.4	18.0	11.9
1963	61,640	18.7	20.81	9.83	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	63,770	13.6	20.7	9.15	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	65,190	14.9	19.6	9.63	19.0	18.0	11.5

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.

BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

- 1 Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 4 Additional Public Health Inspectors
- 1 Student Public Health Inspector

One Inspector is engaged on specialist duties for the purposes of the Housing Acts.

Laboratory Facilities :

Chemical examinations are carried out at the City of Southampton Laboratory, and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton. A fee is charged by the City of Southampton, but the Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and no fees are charged.

Ambulance Facilities :

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled during normal working hours from the County Council's main station in New Street, Lymington, (Tel: Lymington 2331) and requests for transport should be made to the Area Superintendent. Central Control from Winchester operates from 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 a.m. Mondays to Fridays, from 12.0 noon Saturday to 8.0 a.m. Monday and on Bank and Public Holidays. During those times requests should be telephoned to Winchester 61644.

The work in the area is shared between the main station at Lymington and the sub-stations at Totton and Hythe, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood, Christchurch and Romsey. All types of cases are conveyed.

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on medical certificate are :-

A = Attached to Practices of General Practitioners

BROCKENHURST

Miss F.D. Shiers, Nurse's Cottage, Meerut Road,
Brockenhurst. Tel: 2380

DIBDEN, MARCHWOOD, HYPHE
and FAWLEY

Miss Bolwell, Furzley, Lepe Road, Langley,
Blackfield. Tel: 3308

Mrs. Grey, Plot 14, Nash Road Estate,
Dibden Purlieu, Southampton.
Tel: Hythe 2049

A - Drs. Forde, Guly, James and Tuckett

A - - do -

N.B. Attached to above Practice in Hythe and
also follows this Practice into Beaulieu Village.

Mrs. Mackrell, 166, Salisbury Road, Totton
Tel: Totton 3656

A - Drs. Kay and Knowles

Mrs. Burbidge, 52, Hillview Road, Hollybank,
Hythe. Tel: Hythe 2202

A - Half to Dr. Walker and half to Dr. Graves
(N.B. Different Practices)

EAST BOLDRE, BEAULIEU
and BOLDRE

Miss Bell, Knapton Cottage, Pilley
Tel: Lymington 2852

(Except in Beaulieu Village for Practice of
Drs. Forde, James, Guly and Tuckett which is
covered by Mrs. Grey)

LYNDHURST, MINSTEAD and
DENNY LODGE

Miss Moyser, Cornerways, Gosport Lane,
Lyndhurst. Tel: 2235

BRAMSHAW

Miss J.B. Winter, Round Hill Cottage,
Brook. Tel: Cadnam 3273

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro

SWAY

Miss M.F. Lipscombe, Station Road Garage,
Sway. Tel: Sway 209

A - Drs. Gaitskell and Stevenson

TOTTON DISTRICT

District Nurse/Midwives :

Miss E.A. Strange, 28, Shelley Road, Totton.
Tel: Totton 2191

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro

Mrs. Billingsley, 19, Dene Way, Ashurst
Tel: Ashurst 2277

A - Drs. Tasker, Page and Whitworth

Mrs. P. Cottrell, St. Anthony, Pooks Green,
Marchwood. Tel: Totton 2835

A - Drs. Tasker, Page and Whitworth

Miss H.M. Davies, 1, Regis Cottage,
Shepherds Road, Bartley.

A - Drs. Maynard and Thurlow

Tel: Cadnam 3220

District Nurse :

Mrs. M. Coombes, 36, Shakespeare Drive,
Totton. Tel: Totton 3000

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro

Home Help Service :

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. The Service does not exist to take the place of relatives or neighbours who can help, but to supplement their help or replace them if for some reason they are non-existent. There is an office serving the New Forest area at the Health Clinic, Testwood Lane, Totton - (Tel: Totton 3250.) This office is open Monday, 9.0 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Applications, which must be supported by a Doctor's Certificate, should be sent to this office.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

(a) Child Welfare Clinics :

BROCKENHURST	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road	.....	2nd & 4th Tuesdays. (No Doctor)
COPYTHORNE	- Foresters Hall, Bartley	.....	1st & 3rd Thursdays.
EAST BOLDRE	- The Parish Hall	.....	1st Thursday.
HOLBURY	- Esso Sports Centre, Long Lane	....	2nd Wednesday.
LYNDHURST	- Social Club, Sandy Lane	.....	1st & 3rd Tuesdays. (Dr. attends 1st Tuesday only)
MARCHWOOD	- Red Barn Hall	.....	2nd & 4th Thursdays.
PILLEY	- Memorial Hall	.....	2nd Thursdays.
SWAY	- Women's Institute Hall	.....	1st Tuesday. (No Doctor)
TOTTON	- Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street	....	Every Friday.

(All Clinics commence at 2.0 p.m.)

(b) Day Nurseries Nil

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Clinics : (for School and pre-School children and expectant and nursing mothers) are held at the following Centres :-

Brockenhurst	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road.
Hythe	- Dental Clinic, Hythe Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road.
Lymington	- Health Clinic, New Street.
New Milton	- Medical Inspection Room, Ashley County Primary School.
Totton	- Dental Clinic, Abbotswood County Primary School, Ringwood Road.

(i) Dental Clinics (Contd.)

Mobile Dental Trailers also visit various Schools throughout the area.

Patients are seen by appointment only, obtainable from the Dental Clinic or through the Principal School Medical Officer.

(ii) Minor Ailments : (for School and pre-School children) :

TOTTON Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street:
1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m.
(except during School Summer Holidays)

LYMINGTON Health Clinic, New Street:
Every Tuesday at 9.30 a.m. (except
during School Summer Holidays)

Children may attend these Clinics without appointments.

(iii) Ophthalmic : (for School and pre-School children) :

CHRISTCHURCH 2nd & 4th Mondays a.m.

TOTTON 1st, 3rd & 5th Mondays a.m.

Attendance only by appointment from the Principal School Medical Officer.

(iv) Orthopaedic : (Regional Hospital Board Clinics - attendance by appointment from the Hospital concerned.)

HYTHE Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road - Surgeon's
Clinic.

HYTHE Hythe Hospital - Remedial Clinic.

SOUTHAMPTON Royal South Hants. Hospital, Fanshawe Street.
Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics.

Cases from the New Forest Rural District are also dealt with at Lymington Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics, held at Lymington and District Hospital.

(v) Speech Clinics (by appointment) :

CHRISTCHURCH Health Clinic, Millhams Street.
Thursdays a.m. and p.m. and Fridays a.m.

HYTHE Hythe Medical Centre - Wednesdays p.m.

LYMINGTON Health Clinic, New Street.
Mondays a.m. and p.m.

RINGWOOD "Greyfriars". Fridays p.m.

SOUTHAMPTON 18, Archers Road -
Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.

TOTTON Health Clinic, Testwood Lane.
Tuesdays a.m. and p.m. and
alternate Thursdays a.m. and p.m.

Chest Clinics :

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton :

Monday a.m.

(4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 1st Monday)

Thursday 9.30 a.m. - 12.00 noon.

Thursday 2. 0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday 4.30 - 6.30 p.m. X-rays

Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch :

Monday 9.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Old Cases

Monday 2. 0 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. New Cases

Wednesday 2.0 p.m. - 5.00 p.m. All Patients

Wednesday 9.30 a.m. (men))A.P. Refills

Wednesday 11.0 a.m. (women))at Douglas
House
Sanatorium

Maternity Accommodation :

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases are those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician direct with the Institution concerned (N.B. patients expecting their first babies are now admitted by direct approach to hospital by General Practitioner.)

Hospitals :

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees. The Hospitals are :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936 :

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act :-

Peterscroft House,
Peterscroft Avenue, Ashurst.
Birchy Hill, Sway

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Parish	Estimated Population	Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis				Polio- myelitis			Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Erysipelas		Measles		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Puerperal Pyrexia		Food Poisoning		Acute Pneumonia		Encephalitis		Meningococcal Infection		Tuberculous Meningitis		Paratyphoid Fever	
		R	NR	P	NP					I	PI																							
Beaulieu	1,205															19																		1
Boldre	2,310															3																		
Bramshaw	655															6																		
Brockenhurst	2,820															105						1												
Copythorne	2,710															58	2																	
Denny Lodge	680															-																		
Dibden	13,322	5	2													320	5	13																
East Boldre	850															2																		
Eling	20,500	4	1													265	8																	
Exbury	280															3																		
Fawley	8,608	1														177	5	29																
Lyndhurst	3,150															13	4																	
Marchwood	2,000															25	1																	
Minstead	810															20																		
Netley Marsh	2,710															29		5																
Rhinefield	150															-																		
Sway	2,430															7																		
TOTALS :	65,190	7	10	3												1052	25	47				1												1

Notifiable Cases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year :

Disease	Total cases notified	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	7	-
Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-
Poliomyelitis - non-paralytic ...	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Measles	1,052	1
Whooping Cough	25	-
Dysentery	47	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	-
Virus Pneumonia	7	20
Encephalitis - infective	-	-
Encephalitis - post-infective ...	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-
TOTALS :	1,142	21

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation :

Below is the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment for the year ended 31st December 1965, and compared with 1964 :-

Ages at date of final treatment	Number having full primary dose		Number having secondary treatment	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone :</u>				
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	4	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	2	4
TOTALS :	4	-	2	4
<u>Combined (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough) :</u>				
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	1
TOTALS :	-	-	-	1
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) :</u>				
Under 1	414	426	1	-
1 to 4	631	600	232	117
5 to 14	14	25	247	321
TOTALS :	1,059	1,051	480	438
<u>Whooping Cough alone :</u>				
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	-	-	-	-
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus :</u>				
Under 1	14	-	2	-
1 to 4	18	-	61	16
5 to 14	6	2	323	193
TOTALS :	38	2	386	209

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the District in 1965.

Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine is still the most popular form of administration in the District and is used with only occasional exception by General Practitioners, Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics.

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis given during 1965 are as follows :-

<u>Oral Vaccine :</u>				<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
Ages 0 - 16 years				1,175	953

MEASLES

1965 was a 'Measles year' and the number of cases notified was 1,052, all but two Parishes within the District being affected. The following gives the number of cases since 1956, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Attack Rate
1956	162	3.30
1957	939	19.24
1958	382	7.38
1959	811	15.00
1960	199	3.61
1961	1,203	20.92
1962	31	0.52
1963	1,637	26.55
1964	619	9.70
1965	1,052	16.14

WHOOPING COUGH

The incidence of Whooping Cough was less severe in 1965, there being 25 cases notified - 2 in the Parish of Copythorne, 5 each in Dibden and Fawley, 8 in Eling, 4 in Lyndhurst and 1 in Marchwood.

The following table gives the number of cases since 1956, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Attack Rate
1956	213	4.21
1957	54	1.08
1958	134	2.61
1959	11	0.20
1960	2	0.04
1961	53	1.92
1962	14	0.23
1963	15	0.24
1964	55	0.86
1965	25	0.38

PARATYPHOID FEVER

A case of Salmonella Paratyphi 'B' was investigated during the year. Specimens were obtained from the four remaining members of the family and subsequently proved to be negative. The patient quickly responded to treatment.

DYSENTERY

47 cases of Dysentery were notified, and in some cases involved several members of the same family. The outbreaks were immediately investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and all school-children suffering from the infection were immediately excluded from school and, no doubt, this contributed to containing the outbreaks. None of them were very serious, and with the co-operation of the Public Health staff the General Practitioners quickly controlled the incidence. The importance of personal hygiene in breaking the chain of infection cannot be too strongly stressed.

SCARLET FEVER

Only 7 cases were notified - 2 in Beaulieu; 4 in Dibden and 1 in Marchwood.

TUBERCULOSIS

13 Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis were received (10 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary) and only 2 Pulmonary cases transferred into the District from other areas. 25 were removed from the Register, namely 3 transferred out; 2 by reason of death and 20 were cured.

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register as at 31st December 1964	307	197	44	59	607
Number on Register as at 31st December 1965	306	194	42	60	602

Tuberculosis: New Cases - Age Groups :

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years ...	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years ...	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years ...	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 years ...	1	-	-	-
20 - 24 years ...	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years ...	-	-	-	1
35 - 44 years ...	1	-	-	1
45 - 54 years ...	2	-	-	-
55 - 64 years ...	4	1	1	-
65 - 74 years ...	1	-	-	-
75 and over ...	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	9	1	1	2

Comparative Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1956 - 1965 :

Year	Popu- lation	New Cases		Deaths	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		P	N.P.			
1956	48,130	39	6	2	0.85	0.04
1957	49,780	30	7	5	0.75	0.10
1958	51,710	24	7	4	0.59	0.07
1959	53,130	31	6	2	0.51	0.03
1960	55,080	29	1	3	0.52	0.05
1961	57,510	31	4	3	0.61	0.05
1962	59,750	25	9	1	1.76	0.02
1963	61,640	26	4	4	0.49	0.06
1964	63,770	19	5	2	0.37	0.03
1965	65,190	10	3	2	0.20	0.03

B.C.G. Vaccination :

This valuable service is still made available to school children between the ages of 13 and 14, by the School Health Service.

After-Care in Tuberculosis :

Tuberculosis patients in the District come under the care of Dr. M.E. Moore, Chest Physician at Totton and Southampton, and after-care of these patients is supervised by Totton and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the remaining of the District being supervised by the Christchurch Committee.

SMALLPOX

36 children under 1 year of age in the District were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1965.

GENERAL REMARKS

The population of the area has now reached 65,190, having increased an estimated 1,420.

The Birth Rate was lower, being 19.6 as compared with 20.7 in 1964. The National Birth Rate for England and Wales was 18.0. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.9, and the National Rate for England and Wales was 19.0.

The number of deaths (628) was 48 more than in 1964, the Death Rate being 9.63 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 10.30. The National Rate for 1965 was 11.5.

Infectious disease notifications were high, 1965 being a "measles" year. The total number of all infectious diseases notified, including measles and tuberculosis, was 1,155. No cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria were notified within the District.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The District is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the Southampton Corporation and the West Hampshire Water Company. The District Council purchase water in bulk from one of the Statutory Undertakers in order to maintain the supply at Lepe. One private supply serves 40 properties in Beaulieu Village, but it is anticipated that these will, during the next year, be connected to the West Hampshire Company's mains.

The water supplied by the Southampton Corporation is obtained from deep wells in the chalk at Timsbury, Twyford and Otterbourne and also from the River Itchen. Softening is carried out by means of the Lime Process and sterilisation by "Chloramination".

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from two sources, the first being the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and de-chlorination. The other source is a well in the chalk at Hale, where the only treatment necessary is chlorination.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS INCIDENTAL
TO WATER SUPPLIES

(i) Southampton Corporation :

During the year mains were laid as follows :-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains Laid</u>	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Brockenhurst	295	3"
Dibden	1,608	3"
"	893	4"
"	379	6"
Eling	243	3"
"	854	4"
"	65	12"
Fawley	852	3"
"	296	4"
Lyndhurst	252	4"

Total 5,737 yards

A booster pumping station has been installed at Eling to increase the flow of water to the Parishes of Marchwood, Dibden and Fawley.

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

No main extensions were carried out during the year.

The following list gives the number of premises in parishes supplied with main water, as noted in the Water Companies' records :-

Parish	Dwellings supplied	Estimated population supplied
Beaulieu	398	1,034
Boldre	707	1,963
Bramshaw	215	506
Brockenhurst	909	2,791
Copythorne	810	2,468
Denny Lodge	49	240
Dibden	3,827	13,213
East Boldre	291	790
Eling	6,479	20,291
Exbury	81	220
Fawley	2,421	8,364
Lyndhurst	995	3,097
Marchwood	387	1,737
Minstead	249	618
Netley Marsh	543	2,108
Rhinefield	47	105
Sway	984	2,271
TOTALS :	19,262	61,816

WATER ANALYSES

(i) Southampton Corporation :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examinations both by the Ministry of Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the City Analyst, Southampton.

The following table shows the results of these examinations during the year 1965 :-

Origin of Samples	Total No. of Samples during year	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B.Coli. present in 100 m.l.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present
Timsbury Wells	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells	78	77	1	Nil	Nil
Otterbourne Wells	71	69	2	Nil	Nil
River Itchen	113	110	1	2	Nil
TOTALS :	340	334	4	2	Nil

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following table shows the results of typical chemical analyses of water from the Corporation's four sources of supply :-

Samples taken in August 1965 - Results in parts per million

Treated Water 1965	Timsbury Wells	Twyford Wells	Otterbourne Wells	River Itchen
<u>General Chemical Analysis</u>				
Free Chlorine	0.05*	0.07*	0.10*	0.04*
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	11	4	3	4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.05*	0.05*	0.08*	0.07*
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
Oxygen absorbed as O (Permanganate figure, 4hrs. at 80°F)	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.19
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	168	148	142	137
Total Solids	258	236	242	236
Reaction pH	7.4	7.9	7.9	7.8
<u>Hardness</u>				
Temporary hardness as CaCO ₃	167	149	141	136
Permanent hardness as CaCO ₃	26	26	28	29
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	193	175	169	165
<u>Mineral Analysis</u>				
Calcium as Ca	74	68	65	63
Magnesium as Mg	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5
Sodium as Na	10.0	7.5	8.5	8.0
Carbonate as CO ₃	99	89	85	81
Chloride as Cl	17	14	15	14
Sulphate as SO ₄	15	6	9	13
Nitrate as NO ₃	12.5	18	18	16
Zinc	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Iron	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
Copper	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Lead	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Flouride	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.04

The sources of supply of water and the method of treatment are the same as for 1964.

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of Chloramine.

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

The River Avon water is analysed daily and that from the Hale source twice weekly. All results have been up to Class I Ministry of Health standard.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The water from both the River Avon and Hale sources was sampled twice weekly and the following are typical chemical analyses of the water sampled by this Company :-

Chemical Results in parts per million	Mains Water	
	River Avon Derived	Hale Borehole
Appearance	Bright & Clear	Bright & Clear
Turbidity ,.....	Nil - 1	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Colour	2 - 10 Hazen	Nil
Odour	Nil	Very faint Chlorinous
pH	7.4 - 8.1	7.6 - 7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	3 - 12	10 - 16
Electric Conductivity	300 - 480	510
Total Solids	200 - 330	
Chlorine present as Chloride	16 - 18	18 - 19
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ..	130 - 220	220 - 230
Hardness : Total	170 - 250	255 - 262
Carbonate	130 - 210	220 - 225
Non-Carbonate	20 - 40	34 - 36
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2 - 4.0	5.6 - 5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05 - 0.120	0.05 - 0.08
Oxygen Absorbed	0.50 - 1.2	0.00 - 0.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03 - 0.120	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.2 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.3
Metals : Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc ..	Nil	Absent
<u>MINERAL ANALYSES -</u> <u>Typical Normal Flow</u>		
Calcium	86.4	98
Magnesium	4.9	6
Sodium	11.0	14
Potassium	2.4	2
Organic, etc.	5.8	3
Carbonate	126.0	138
Sulphate	14.0	16
Chloride	18.0	18
Nitrate	15.5	25
Silica	6.0	8
Total Dissolved Solids		328

These results show no abnormalities and the sources of supply and method of treatment are the same as in 1964.

(iii) Other Supplies :

Samples from wells and other private supplies were taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination. The following gives details of the results :-

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	23
" satisfactory	...	...	...	16
" unsatisfactory	...	...	...	7

In cases of the unsatisfactory samples where it is not possible to connect to the Mains supply, advice is given to the owners on the steps to be taken to ensure a safe water supply.

SWIMMING POOLS

Samples were taken regularly during the Summer from all schools where swimming pools were in use, and the results are as shown below :-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Abbotswood County Junior School	15	-
Bartley County Secondary	14	1
Blackfield County Junior	14	-
Dibden Purlieu County Junior School	14	-
Testwood County Secondary	21	-
Foxlease Girl Guides' Training Centre	14	1

The two unsatisfactory samples proved to be due to breakdown in the method of chlorination. Advice was given to the schools concerned, and subsequent samples taken from the same source were satisfactory.

RIVERS and STREAMS

The analysis of sewage works effluent during 1965, sampled by the Hampshire River Board, is tabulated below :-

Sewage Disposal Works	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Most Unsatisfactory	Totals
Bank	4	-	-	4
Blackfield Estate	-	1	-	1
Boldre Estate	1	-	-	1
Brockenhurst	3	-	-	3
Canterton Lane, Brook	2	-	-	2
East End Estate	1	1	-	2
Eling	-	3	-	3
Hatchett Estate	2	-	-	2
Lyndhurst	2	2	-	4
Marchwood Estate	1	-	-	1
Netley Marsh "	1	-	-	1
Norley Wood "	1	-	-	1
Pundle Green " , Bartley.	2	-	-	2
Sway	4	-	-	4
TOTALS :	24	7	-	31

The effluents from these Works discharge into rivers and streams.

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly submitted information with regard to sewerage and sewerage disposal schemes as follows :-

(i) The number of premises connected to the Public Sewers in the respective parishes in 1965 were :-

Brockenhurst	19
Dibden	188
East Boldre	2
Eling	92
Fawley	66
Lyndhurst	8
Sway	50

(ii) Extensions to Sewers :-

	<u>Length (yards)</u>	<u>Diameter</u>
Housing Site No. 13A, Northerwood, Lyndhurst.	284	6"

The total length of public sewers in the district is now 91 miles.

(iii) New sewerage schemes and sewage disposal works completed, under construction, or proposed are as follows :-

Parish of Boldre

Construction of the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme in the Pilley area of Boldre commenced on 16th August, 1965, and is scheduled for completion in two years. This comprises the initial scheme to serve a population of 880, the sewage disposal works is capable of being extended to serve twice this population should extension to the sewers be undertaken in the future. The construction programme for this year has been concentrated on sewer laying and it is anticipated to be completed before commencing the sewage disposal works sometime in March/April 1966.

Parishes of Copythorne and Netley Marsh

Contract works for this sewerage scheme commenced on 14th June, 1965 and is to be completed in two years. Approximately five miles of sewers, ranging from 6" to 21" diameters, have been laid of the ultimate total of fifteen miles. The main pumping station, situated at the Ashurst Bridge sewage disposal works, has also been commenced.

The Council has adopted a policy of providing sewer laterals to properties for this scheme and has also resolved that all future sewerage schemes will be similarly provided with such means of sewer connection.

Parish of Dibden

Development in the Nash Road area has been taking place at a consistent rate over the past four years and this is continuing. Flows to the Nash Road pumping station are now reaching maximum capacity of the pumps and with further development envisaged this would result in severe overloading.

Parish of Dibden (Contd.)

As the site does not allow for extension of the structure and no storage capacity is available, it is proposed to increase the pumping capacity by installing a centrifugal pump in order that under normal flow conditions the existing pump will be mainly operative, but at times of peak flow the proposed centrifugal pump will automatically take over full operational duty.

Parish of Eling

(a) Slowhill Copse Sewage Disposal Scheme

Construction started on this scheme on the 4th August 1964, the contract period being two years. Two thirds of this contract has now been completed and it is anticipated that this should be operative by August 1966.

(b) Totton Sewerage

Capacities of trunk sewers in Totton are critical during periods of heavy rain and it is proposed to increase the capacities of a number of sewers in order that drainage from anticipated extensive estate development can be accepted into this system. Design of these modifications is now proceeding with a view to complete the necessary works in June 1968.

Parish of Fawley

The consistent growth in population in the area served by the sewerage system has resulted in the sewers and sewage disposal works approaching maximum operating capacities. Certain lengths of sewers will require enlarging to meet further population increases. Extensions to the system will also be considered to serve properties not at present connected to the sewer in West Common, Kings Copse Road and Ashdown Hill.

In conjunction with these works an extension to the present sewage disposal plant will be carried out to increase the operating capacity and also to improve the method of sludge treatment. The design of this scheme is programmed for completion in 1966 with a possible commencement of contract works in 1967.

Parish of Lyndhurst

Modification of the existing sewerage system is being designed to eliminate much of the infiltration and silting which occurs but it is not anticipated that any major increase in population will take place to necessitate enlargement of sewers in excess of present diameters.

The existing sewage disposal plant is to be eliminated and will be replaced by a more efficient means of treatment for the sewage from this system. Construction of the scheme is programmed for commencement during 1967.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

During the year the district continued to expand and adjustments had to be made in the refuse collection and disposal service to meet this demand. At the end of the year approximately 15,651 premises were receiving a weekly service in the parishes of Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Eling, Hythe, Dibden, Fawley and Marchwood, with effect from 1st April, 1965, and 4,805 a fortnightly one in the remaining parishes. Special collections were arranged where required on payment. The service has been maintained with difficulty in view of labour shortages, and this is referred to elsewhere in the Report. There were, however, relatively few complaints which speaks well for the administration and the manner in which the men employed have carried out their hard and unpleasant task.

Planning Conditions :

With regard to refuse collection it was reported that owing to the growing density in housing development terraced houses were now being encouraged and pedestrian ways were being used to provide means of access to properties which necessitated the workmen engaged on refuse collection having to carry bins for long distances to the vehicle. This might eventually cause a breakdown in the service and the Planning Committee were asked to consider this matter and accordingly certain suggested conditions were put before them and were accepted in principle. Generally speaking, where access from the front involved excessively long distances adequate provision should be made for reasonable vehicular access to the rear of the properties and further, in some cases it would be insisted that provision should be made for the storage of bins at the front of properties to be within a reasonable distance of a road for the collection of refuse.

Claymeadow Depot, Hounslow :

Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions existing at the Depot, authority was given for the provision of new offices, mess room and store.

Refuse Disposal Sites :

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and the sites in use are as follows :-

Holbury, Setley, Marchwood, Stoney-Cross
and the Ox-Bow Bartley Water.

The labour position was such that at times it was necessary to use the tractor drivers on the refuse collection vehicles as it was imperative that collection should be maintained at all costs. There were, therefore, on occasions some slight delays in covering refuse, but this was kept as short as possible and very few complaints were received.

Setley :

Subsequent to a request being received, steps were taken to provide a fence in order to make this tip stock-proof and, at the same time, a wire netting fence was erected to prevent waste paper from being blown across the open forest. This has checked unauthorised dumping on the disposal site, although this did still occur on the perimeter, but the paper screen proved a considerable success and in consequence the appearance of the whole site was much improved.

Longdown :

The Forestry Commission asked that the use of this land be deferred so that further consideration could be given to its future, but because no other suitable sites were available in the area, permission was given. It is anticipated that this site will come into operation during 1967.

All sites were test baited and inspected regularly for rats and insect infestation and all were found to be generally clear.

Industrial Refuse :

Requests were received from various industrial undertakings to accept more industrial refuse on the Council's tips, and also to provide facilities for the disposal of trade effluent. There is, in fact, no legal obligation on the Council either to accept or dispose of this material, and it is clear that the more it is accepted the shorter will be the life of Holbury tip in particular. The Local Planning Authority were approached and suggested an old gravel pit in the Sway area would be suitable, but up to the present time none of the undertakings have taken advantage of this permission. We have an agreement to tip with one firm who contract to clear refuse from industrial undertakings, but this is limited to refuse similar in nature to that collected from a house, as difficulties had been experienced in the past when industrial waste, in the true sense, had been accepted. I should have thought that the best solution would be for the industrial undertakings to co-operate in working a tip for their joint use, and it is hoped that the Planning Authority will not lay down conditions so stringent that it is not an economic proposition for industrial undertakings to use such land.

Pulverisation :

As has been pointed out on previous occasions the bulk of refuse collected is steadily on the increase and we have always to be concerned with prolonging the life of existing tips as much as possible. A particular problem which is troubling us is lack of covering material on Marchwood tip especially. Whilst in the past large quantities of cover were received from the various building sites this is now no longer the case and the Council, in future, are going to be faced with having to purchase cover which will obviously greatly increase the cost of land reclamation. Pulverisation makes refuse disposal economic, and it is felt that the Council will have to consider this matter. Accordingly,

a visit was made to a site where a mobile pulverisation plant was being operated and first impressions led one to believe that this plant had a particular application for this Council in prolonging the life of the refuse disposal sites. The results which were seen were, to some extent, disappointing, and it was felt that a static plant would be more satisfactory; this matter is being actively pursued by the Department and it is hoped that a visit can shortly be arranged to a suitable plant, involving new techniques.

Staff :

At the end of the year the complement of men employed on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage remained the same as for the previous year, except for the appointment of an ashbinman, and is now as follows :-

1	...	...	...	...	...	Foreman
1	...	...	...	...	...	Driver (Sub-Foreman)
11	...	...	...	...	...	Drivers (Refuse Vehicles)
2	...	...	...	...	...	Drivers (Tractor)
3	...	...	...	...	...	Ashbinmen/Relief Drivers
31	...	...	...	...	...	Ashbinmen
2	...	...	...	...	...	Tip Attendants/Ashbinmen
1	...	...	...	...	...	Motor vehicle fitter
<hr/>						
52						
<hr/>						

Absenteeism :

As a result of much time being lost by the refuse collection staff, the services have been maintained with difficulty and yet with relatively few complaints. The greatest problem has arisen because drivers have been absent and it has not been possible to recruit the number of spare drivers which are allowed for on the establishment. In order to help solve this problem the Council decided to pay the men engaged on refuse collection and disposal an attendance bonus, and whilst this has made an improvement in the time-keeping and absenteeism, the recruitment of additional men has not yet been forthcoming.

Protective clothing is still being issued in order to enable men to carry on working during adverse weather conditions, and all refuse vehicles are provided with washing facilities for crews and clean hand towels are supplied daily.

Transport :

In order to deal with the steadily increasing bulk of refuse which had to be collected, the Council decided to purchase a Dennis Paxit IIIA which compressed the refuse and gave an increased pay load. It is felt that the only way to secure economic working will be for this type of vehicle to be purchased in future as an alternative to buying additional side-loading vehicles which are, in any case, now regarded as obsolescent. The Paxit works on a new principle, and it was decided that the motor vehicle fitter in charge of the refuse collection vehicles should be sent on a course of instruction to be arranged by Dennis Bros. Ltd., the manufacturers.

The vehicle and plant fleet is as follows :-

Reg.No.	Make	Capacity	Type	Power Unit	Age years
NHO 119 (Spare)	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. F & A Tipper	R.V.	Petrol	12
SHO 636	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd F & A Tipper	R.V.	Diesel	9
UCG 914 (Spare)	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	8
UCG 915 (Spare)	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	8
VHO 163	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	6
VHO 164	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	6
GRO 960	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd F & A Tipper	R.V.	Diesel	6
YOT 923	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd F & A Tipper	R.V.	Diesel	6
ACG 20	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	5
ACG 497	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	5
CR 3585	Ford	10/15 cwt.	Van	Petrol	5
YCG 740	Fordson Maj.Tractor	-	-	Diesel	5
DHO 879	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	4
DHO 996	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	4
EOT 257	Bray Loader	-	-	Diesel	3
GHO 477	Dennis	12 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	2
	Bristol Europa	-	D.L.	Diesel	1
CCG 188C	Karrier	5 ton Tipper	D.L.	Diesel	6 mth
COR 260C	Dennis Paxit	35/40 cu.yd	R.V.	Diesel	3 mth

D.C. = Digloader Carrier
D.L. = Digloader
R.V. = Refuse Collection Vehicle

Sale of surplus refuse vehicles :

When new vehicles are purchased the question of disposal of the surplus ones arises and it has been found a far better economic proposition to 'cannibalise' these for spare parts.

Operational Statistics :

(1)	Trade Refuse Agreements	...	...	...	...	99
(2)	Total Mileage	...	...	...	...	129,050
(3)	Petrol Consumption	...	...	...	...	1,712 gallons
(4)	Diesel Consumption (Refuse Vehicles)	...	...	...	...	10,366 gallons
(5)	Diesel Consumption (Tractors)	...	...	...	...	1,971 gallons

Salvage :

The weight of materials salvaged and disposed of amounted to 172 tons, as compared with 203 tons in the previous year. There are some 72 premises from which salvage is collected on payment of the standard charge.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme :

The gross income from the sale of salvage amounted to £429.10s.8d. as against £317.10s.11d in 1964; accordingly a bonus of £7.10s.0d was allocated to each entitled man. The payment is higher than last year, although the demand for salvage remains static there has been an increase in the price of the commodity.

Litter :

The Council continue to give full support to the anti-litter campaign, and litter baskets are provided and emptied as often as is necessary. This task is a very difficult one, bearing in mind that a number of the baskets have to be emptied daily - some, in fact, twice a day.

The spoliation of the countryside by irresponsible individuals continues in various parts of the area, and these deposits are removed when vehicles and labour are available. Every endeavour is made to clear them as soon as possible as any dumping, once it is started, tends to lead to more illegal depositing on the same site. The fact that the district is in close proximity to a large City is doubtless the reason why the area becomes a dumping ground. The Authority in order to solve the problem offers a service for the disposal of indestructible refuse as shown below and there is an increasing demand for this.

- (i) A free collection is made provided the refuse collectors can get the articles on their vehicle during the normal refuse collection :
- (ii) Where special collections are carried out, only a nominal charge is made - a maximum of 10s. 0d for a van and £2.0s.0d for a refuse vehicle per load. Charges are not made where

small amounts can be picked up in conjunction with other journeys, or where help is given on loading. Rubbish to be collected must be placed in a position easily accessible to the vehicle.:

- (iii) Free disposal is given for items delivered to the Council's tip resulting from the occupation of a house only, In other cases a small charge is made for this facility :
- (iv) The existing arrangements are continued by which car bodies are accepted at the tips, in those cases not dealt with by the Highway Authority on behalf of the Council, subject to conditions.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are authorised to waive charges referred to in (ii) in appropriate cases.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

This Department administers and supervises the Council's scheme for emptying cesspools at residential and certain other premises twice a year free of direct charge.

In April a contract was renewed with the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., Botley for a further five years making that Company again responsible for carrying out this work.

A few complaints were received that emptyings were behind schedule but in most cases these oversights were quickly remedied and I am glad to report that the Contractors fulfilled their responsibilities in their usual courteous and efficient manner, despite their great difficulty in maintaining their man-power and in finding suitable disposal areas. The Cleansing Services were able to discharge the contents of the cesspools at a limited number of sites at Badminton, Minstead, Norley Wood and Dibden, but the latter had to be discontinued at the end of the year and a temporary site was found at Ower. The contract requires the Company to plough and lime these disposal sites as often as is necessary to prevent any nuisance arising and regular visits were made to ensure that this was done. The large site at Badminton near Fawley has now been improved and is fully in use again.

Applications for cesspools to be cleansed at premises constructed during the year were 15 and existing premises without previous service were 86, totalling 101 in all. Very few cesspools were abolished and at the end of the year 2,881 were included in the emptying service at a cost of £9,573 from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1965, compared with £9,216 in 1964. In addition Council houses had their cesspools emptied at a cost of £910 compared with £836 last year. The increase in costs were due to the addition of the 5% surcharge approved with effect from 28th June this year brought about by the effect of increases in taxation, excise duty and wages upon road haulage rates.

Two new extensive sewerage schemes were in hand and likely to be completed towards the end of 1967 when it is hoped that the number of cesspools under service will be reduced by nearly a thousand. This will be a great advantage in many ways, particularly in respect of two low lying areas where overflowing cesspools are constantly giving rise to nuisances in ditches.

Parish	Number of Cesspools receiving Service
Beaulieu	155
Boldre	396
Bramshaw	102
Brockenhurst ...	79
Copythorne	552
Denny Lodge	3
Dibden	172
East Boldre	126
Eling	57
Exbury	34
Fawley	231
Lyndhurst	25
Marchwood	213
Minstead	143
Netley Marsh	277
Rhinefield	35
Sway	281

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were 54 licensed sites at the beginning of the year and all, with the exception of one caravan, were used for permanent residential purposes. In addition, there were 7 caravans occupied by showmen in Winter quarters.

Applications were received during the year, and the following licences were issued :-

- (a) Sites with only 1 caravan :
 - Temporary Licences 12
 - Permanent Licences 6
- (b) Sites with more than 1 caravan :
 - Temporary Licences 2
 - Permanent Licences 2
- (c) Sites for seasonal use only :
 - Permanent Licences 1

The total of 69 licensed sites with a complement of 589 caravans were in use at the end of 1965.

In the majority of cases works were almost completed to satisfy the various Site Licence conditions, the exceptions being sites at Blackfield and Holbury where it is most probable that further legal proceedings will have to be taken against the Site Operators to enforce these conditions and three other sites, where the Council did not allow caravans to go on until the works were finished. On a site at Holbury where there was a legal difficulty in enforcing the requirements as the owner was living abroad, the negotiations which were started towards the end of last year with a view to the Council taking over have now been completed and it is anticipated therefore that under the new management the conditions will be improved at an early date.

Mention was made last year regarding the Council's resolution not to accept extensions to caravans unless they were merely porches protecting the entrance door. The site in the Parish of Boldre has now fallen into line with this recommendation and I am glad to say all extensions have been removed.

In respect of land at Ower the Council has granted a seasonal licence from April to September for caravans, and tents and one of the conditions attached to these licences required the tents and caravans to be kept separate in adjoining fields, although they use the same amenities which are situated in a convenient position between the two fields. Water stand pipes and waste water gullies connected to water-borne drainage have been provided around the fields in suitable positions in addition to flush toilets, wash hand basins with hot and cold water, a shower and shaving points in the male conveniences.

HOUSING

The following information regarding the current housing list and the number of applicants re-housed during the year has been kindly supplied by the Housing Officer :-

Number of applicants on the Council's housing list as at 31st December, 1965	...	...	...	...	783
Total number of gypsy-type families re-housed (from 1951 - 1965)	...	...	...	...	98
Total number of families re-housed during the year :-					
Industrial Workers	...	...	...	42	
General Need applicants	...	...	...	199	
Gypsy-type families	...	...	...	1	
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	16	258

Of these, 16 came from caravans.

Caravan Site

During the year the Council has purchased Gunsite Farm Caravan Park on which there were 43 caravans. The site is to be redeveloped.

Temporary Bungalows, Hounslow

The site of 100 temporary bungalows is being redeveloped and 11 bungalows were demolished in 1964 and a further 49 during the course of 1965.

Details of units of accommodation completed by the Council and houses built by private enterprise are shown in the following tables :-

TABLE I

Number of units of accommodation completed during 1965
by the Council and Private Enterprise

Parish	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
Dibden	-	39	202	270
Eling	51	12	79	113
Beaulieu	-	-	4	9
Boldre	-	-	8	12
Bramshaw	-	-	1	-
Brockenhurst ..	-	-	15	9
Copythorne ...	6	-	6	5
East Boldre ...	-	-	2	1
Exbury	-	-	1	-
Fawley	37	5	44	80
Lyndhurst	11	-	5	5
Marchwood	-	-	11	6
Minstead	-	-	1	-
Netley Marsh ..	-	-	7	1
Rhinefield	-	-	-	-
Sway	10	-	24	16
TOTALS :	115	56	410	527

TABLE II

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise,
population and number of applicants on
Council's Housing List for 1956-1965

Year	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List	Houses, Bungalows and Flats erected by		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1956	750	108	383	491	48,130
1957	580	116	555	671	49,780
1958	638	112	451	563	51,710
1959	739	79	631	710	53,130
1960	461	161	613	774	55,080
1961	580	104	529	633	57,510
1962	610	204	558	762	59,750
1963	701	68	459	527	61,640
1964	769	56	527	571	63,770
1965	783	115	410	525	65,190

TABLE III

Particulars of houses, bungalows and flats
owned by the District Council

Bramshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Beaulieu	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Brockenhurst	...	...	...	....	...	...	119
Copythorne	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dibden	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
East Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Eling	...	...	...	...	...	...	788
Fawley	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Marchwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Minstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Netley Marsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sway...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
							<hr/> 2,811 <hr/>

UNFIT HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Council's Second Unfit Houses programme continued to make steady progress during the year under review, when a further 36 houses were subject to formal and informal action.

It is apparent however that there still remains a great deal of work to be undertaken in this direction, and that on completion of the current programme a new survey of the housing circumstances of the area will have to be carried out.

It is interesting to note that during the year 2 appeals to the County Court were entered against Demolition Orders. One was subsequently withdrawn, and dealt with under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957, the other has been adjourned pending the result of a Planning Appeal.

In two cases, following the making of a Demolition Order and the acceptance of an undertaking not to use for habitation, and after re-housing of the original tenants, it was found that the premises had been re-occupied in contravention of the Housing Act.

Prosecutions have now been authorized against the persons concerned.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING 1965

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of persons displaced</u>	<u>Number of families displaced</u>
1. <u>Housing Act, 1957 :</u>			
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	32	29	15
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	10	19	5
(c) Parts of buildings closed - Section 18	-	-	-
2. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :</u>			
(a) As a result of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority			63
(b) After FORMAL NOTICE - Section 16			1
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957			1
3. <u>Number of houses dealt with (including Closing Orders, etc.) since 1946 :</u>			
Made up as follows :-			
Demolition Orders made			276
Closing Orders made			52
Voluntary Demolitions			75
<u>Undertakings :</u>			
(i) Premises will not be used			43
(ii) Works will be executed to render fit			32
			<u>478</u>

Number of houses demolished (formally and voluntarily) ...	313
Number remaining to be demolished	25

Miscellaneous :

Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts since 1946	958
---	-----

Overcrowding :

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	NIL
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	NIL
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	NIL
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .	4
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	NIL

Rent Act, 1957 -

Certificates of Disrepair :

No applications were received during the year.

An application for revocation of a Certificate of Disrepair was received from a Landlord, but upon investigation it was found the works of repair etc. had not been satisfactorily carried out. The application was therefore refused.

Number of Standard and Improvement Grants :

The undermentioned table in respect of Standard and Improvement Grants dealt with during the year has been submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor :-

Grants	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Standard	64	54
Discretionary	36	24

NUISANCES

During the course of the year 230 alleged nuisances were reported, and the necessary action was taken to abate same as shown below :-

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

(Statutory)	...	...	...	1
(Informal)	...	...	...	39
Number of nuisances abated : (Statutory)				4
(Informal)				32

Only one complaint was made against spraying of manure effluent on to his fields by a farmer at Bramshaw and I feel this is because the farmer is now co-operating more with the Local Authority and is taking the discharge of this effluent to his further-most fields at least a quarter of a mile away from the isolated houses in the area.

Other complaints were received during the year against this same practice adopted by another farmer a few miles away and this matter is having to be kept under observation. I repeat what I said last year that although the farmers may be co-operating by adopting their best means practicable for obviating nuisance, I think this sort of procedure which is regarded as good farming practice is an innovation which is bound to give rise to the increased number of complaints throughout the country and may have to be dealt with by Parliamentary Legislation..

VERMINOUS PREMISES

11 visits were made to premises for flea and cockroach infestations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

To ensure that proper standards are maintained, the target for regular routine inspections of all food premises is as follows :-

Canteens)	3 times per year
Cafes and Restaurants		
Hotels)	
School Canteens		
Bakers)	
Butchers		
Fish Fryers)	
Grocers)	twice per year
General Stores		
Greengrocers)	
Wet Fish Shops		
Public Houses)	
Confectioners)	once per year
Off Licences		
Clubs)	

The shortage of staff again this year prevented the requisite number of inspections being carried out but it was pleasing to note that despite the limited number of visits a satisfactory standard was found to be maintained at most premises. In all cases where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were evident notices were served to bring the premises up to the requisite standards. With the considerable development in the Water Side Parishes, many new food premises have been erected and since conditions have been satisfied from the opening of the food shops, control of these premises has been made very much easier.

In 1965 a total of 924 visits were made. At the end of the year there were 548 food premises in the Rural District as follows :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	9
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	15
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Grocers Shops & General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	131
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Bakers (bread and cakes)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Hotels (including Guest Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	37
Public Houses (including Off-Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	78
Fish Shops (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sugar (Wholesale)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	18
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	31
						<hr/>
						548
						<hr/>

The following remedial work was completed during the year as the result of 29 Notices which were complied with, as well as works carried out on the initiative of the proprietors concerned :-

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed						
and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective ceilings and walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hot water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional and improved washing facilities						
provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Additional and improved wash-hand						
facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provision of wash-hand Notices	...	...	...	...	...	5
Structural improvements, including lighting						
and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of clothing accommodation for staff	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other matters	...	...	...	...	...	4

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

(1) Registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale

22 premises are now registered for this purpose; one further application for the manufacture of sausages having been approved during the year.

(2) Ice-cream

222 premises are now registered for sale and storage of ice-cream; a further five applications having been approved during the year. The two establishments registered for the manufacture and sale have been discontinued. Two mobile vehicles which were inspected during the year were found to be below standard and the owner, whose headquarters were in a neighbouring district was threatened with legal proceedings if his vehicles appeared in the area of the Rural District again contravening the Food Hygiene Regulations. 27 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

Grade	Ice Cream
Grade I (very satisfactory)	27
Grade II (satisfactory)	-
Grade III (unsatisfactory)	-
Grade IV (most unsatisfactory)	-

Ice-cream Samples :

Results of bacteriological examinations 1956/65

Year	Registered	Number of Samples	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory %
1956	147	132	100	-
1957	158	265	99	1
1958	164	208	100	-
1959	174	175	100	-
1960	189	166	100	-
1961	197	160	100	-
1962	209	62	100	-
1963	211	81	100	-
1964	217	20	100	-
1965	222	27	100	-

MEAT and FOOD INSPECTIONS

The following foods from shops and food vehicles were found to be unfit for human consumption :-

Meat	136 lb.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ...	3 lb.
Canned Meat and Fish... ..	156 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables ...	58 lb.
Cheese	60 lb.
Tinned Soup	579 lb
Frozen Foods	1674 assorted packets (due to refrigeration failure)
Other Food	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

All this food was voluntarily surrendered by the shop-keepers concerned, and arrangements were made to dispose of this to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses :

No slaughtering is carried out in the district, as all slaughtering facilities for the district are provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member).

Food Control :

The following complaints were received during the year with regard to food which was considered unsound, and the action taken is indicated :-

Slug in bottle of milk	Warning letter sent
Pencil rubber in bottle of milk	" " "
Mould in corned beef	" " "
Moth larvae in packet of dried fruit .	" " "
Mould on apple turnover	" " "
Broom bristle in dried milk	Referred to Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
String in loaf of bread	Prosecution authorised
Aluminium tube in loaf of bread	" "
Black deposit in loaf of bread	" "
Screw in fruit malt loaf	" "
Rust and mineral oil in loaf of bread	" "
Fly in corned beef	" "
Mould in meat pie	" "
Beetle in packet of frozen peas	" "
Fibre thread in doughnut	" "
Wasp in chocolate roll	" "
Machine oil on caramel wafer	" "
Mould in bottle of beer	" "

Food Adulteration :

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are administered by the County Council, and the following is the report of the Chief Sampling Officer relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the New Forest Rural District during the year 1st January to 31st December, 1965 :-

Milk Samples :

577 samples of milk, including 118 of "Channel Islands", were obtained, 60 being unsatisfactory but the discrepancies were mostly of a minor nature and not warranting legal action.

55 of the samples, including 21 of "Channel Islands", were deficient of fat by varying amounts but since these affected individual churns included in larger consignments, the average fat content of which was in each case up to the required limit, no offence under the Act was involved. Apart from this consideration, the milk in each consignment was being mixed together on arrival at the particular wholesale dairy to which it was being sent for pasteurisation and bottling and, therefore, no question of prejudice to individual consumers arose.

The five remaining unsatisfactory milk samples were found to contain added water, three being from churns of raw milk supplied to a wholesale dairy. In the latter cases, however, the amounts of adulteration were relatively small, being not more than 2 per cent; the results were made known to the producers and subsequent checks proved to be satisfactory.

Two samples of hot milk purchased at a cafe on separate occasions showed the addition of 11 per cent and 6 per cent of water, respectively. The first sample had been heated by steam injection and the second sample was subsequently taken as an experiment to check the amount of water due to condensation likely to occur by this method of heating during a timed period. The result was, in fact, consistent with the adulteration in the first sample having been caused solely by the method of heating employed. There was a technical objection to proceedings being taken in respect of the first sample but the complaint was referred to the owner of the cafe and he was advised as to the necessity for ensuring that if milk were heated and sold as such, the method of heating must avoid the introduction of water.

Miscellaneous Samples :

46 samples of articles other than milk were submitted for analysis, two only being the subject of adverse report. Both matters were of minor significance: one affected a sample of imported Gherkins and the other a tin of Mushroom Cream Soup, both of which were incorrectly labelled with their ingredients, although the composition of the articles was otherwise satisfactory. These matters were taken up with the importer and the manufacturer, respectively, in order to enable suitable amendments to the labels used in connection with the products.

General :

The usual attention was given to the labelling of food and drugs in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, as well as to descriptions and advertisements applied to these commodities. No complaints requiring serious action arose within the District.

MILK and DAIRIES

The number of licences issued for the five year period ending 31st December, 1965 were as follows :-

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	82
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	30
Untreated	.	..	..	..	6

During this year there were 126 inspections of milk distributors and dairy premises.

Sampling :

A total of 123 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	57	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	57 56	- 1 void
Raw Milk	62	Guinea Pig Methylene Blue	19 58	- 4 void
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	-
Total of Samples taken :	123			

Salmonella heidelberg :

There has been no recurrence of this infection in the District and I am pleased to say that this matter has been further resolved by the farmer who was concerned in the outbreak in 1963 installing a pasteurisation plant on his premises and is heat treating all the milk which leaves his farm. Previously the farmer had been sending his raw milk for pasteurisation at a plant in a neighbouring district and having it cartoned there prior to his selling it in vending machines. He now cartons it at his own premises and naturally as his sale of this product is spread over a considerable area including the Port of Southampton strict supervision and regular sampling is necessary to ensure that no further problems arise. Of the 35 samples taken all were found to be satisfactory, although one was reported by a neighbouring Authority to have failed the Methylene Blue test, and this was just after the starting up of his plant.

The sale of milk in the district, other than pasteurised, tuberculin tested or sterilised, is prohibited.

No contraventions were reported.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

National Survey of Air Pollution :

Three pollution gauges have continued to function in the District at the following sites :-

Parish of Lyndhurst : High Street, Lyndhurst.

Fire Tower, Emery Down.

Parish of Dibden : Noadswood Secondary Modern School

These have been working satisfactorily and it is interesting to note that the incidence of sulphur dioxide still appears to be higher in the readings taken at Dibden than the two recorded in Lyndhurst and no doubt the proximity of Esso Oil Refinery at Fawley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the southeast and Marchwood Power Station about 3 miles to the north west may have some bearing on this. The site at Dibden appears to record less pollution from smoke than the site at High Street, Lyndhurst.

The Botany Department of the Portsmouth College of Technology have now set up two sites of their own to study the effect of atmospheric pollution on lichens. One of these sites is at Hardley, close to the Esso Oil Refinery and has given rise to much higher readings of sulphur dioxide than the one at Noadswood Secondary Modern School. The other one at Brockenhurst Grammar School recorded less pollution from either sulphur dioxide or smoke than any of the other four gauges. There is no doubt that apart from pollution at Hardley, that recorded elsewhere in the District is considerably lower than average taken over the country as a whole.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

113 visits were made to industrial undertakings and other premises in the district in connection with atmospheric pollution and this included 51 observations of smoke. The major problem remains the Oil Refinery at Fawley where dark and black smoke is often emitted from the flares and other chimneys for short periods and this Department is frequently discussing this matter with that Company, who are always anxious to co-operate to prevent and minimise the emission of smoke. With such a large undertaking as this involving many chimneys and four flares, the control is very critical and much of the trouble arises from small faults in the plant, these faults usually being remedied very quickly. The Company has a specific officer who is primarily concerned in investigating complaints of this nature as well as carrying out research into this problem.

The large timber firm at Eling, burning wood waste, has not found the complete answer to their smoke nuisance and while they are burning this sort of fuel on chain grate stokers I doubt if they ever will. They did however call in expert advice and certain improvements were effected which seemed to reduce considerably the excessive smoke, but here again the boiler works on such a critical margin, that when any trouble occurs in the apparatus smoke immediately manifests itself. The Council are still contemplating taking proceedings when a serious offence is recorded.

OBNOXIOUS ODOURS

The Tar Distilleries at Totton and the Oil Refinery at Fawley remain the two main sources from which such odours are emitted. Occasional complaints are still received, more particularly in respect of the latter and on most occasions when the trouble arises it is a slight petrol smell which seems inevitable from time to time in the vicinity. However on rare occasions as occurred towards the end of this year a very obnoxious smell arose which was identified as sulphur dioxide. This was probable due to the occurrence of an inversion with a southerly wind thereby effecting a large part of the residential area adjoining, but it could not be traced to any particular part of the plant. The Oil Refinery continue to spend a substantial amount of money on investigating means of preventing atmospheric pollution and it is quite evident from the response to any complaint that it is anxious to maintain good relations with the people living in the vicinity as well as this Department. I must again place on record the excellent co-operation which continues between the Alkali Inspector responsible for this district and the Public Health Department.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Further complaints were received this year in respect of noise emitted from the Esso Oil Refinery at Fawley. As a result of negotiations between the Company and this Department, the Institute of Noise Vibration Research at Southampton University was engaged by the Oil Company to assist in the analysis of noise surveys and to advise on means of suppression. The University Research Unit is now carrying out at the Refinery what is reported to be one of the most extensive external noise surveys ever undertaken.

The complaints last year regarding a timber yard where a circular saw was being used did not arise again as the use of this saw has now been discontinued. However trouble arose in Totton in respect of an air compressor affecting adjacent dwelling houses with vibration and noise. A satisfactory remedy was found in this case but it is probably compressors which give rise to the greatest number of complaints in respect of noise nuisances.

This year a sound level indicator was purchased and although this is a useful instrument to check whether improvements have been effected, noise problems must be investigated by the use of more complex apparatus and this Council is very fortunate in having close at hand the Southampton University Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, who have already co-operated in a few cases.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The target to inspect factories once a year was not achieved during 1965 owing to the shortage of staff as mentioned previously, and as a result of this only half the premises were visited this year.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	142	69	4	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-
	146	70	4	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	1	1	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-	-

3. Outworkers

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing } Making apparel } etc., } Cleaning & Washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The majority of the premises requiring inspections under this Act were visited this year despite the shortage of staff due to the absence of one inspector for most of the time, firstly through a vacancy and later through illness.

Upon initial inspection premises visited under this Act compared favourably with those inspected under other legislation such as the Food Hygiene Regulations and Factories Act.

It was interesting to note that well over 50 per cent of the firms concerned had anticipated the works necessary to comply with the Act, and therefore, many of the premises required the carrying out of only minor works.

The item which called for attention in most cases was the absence of a thermometer, an oversight which was quickly remedied in most premises.

One matter on which there has been some contention is that regarding the provision of guards to slicing machines. The re-action of manufacturers to providing the necessary protection appears to be

slow and this prevented the various notices served from being readily complied with. The fixing of additional guards to the front of horizontal slicing machines was taken up with H. M. Inspector of Factories and whilst in one or two cases this was found necessary it was recommended generally that the provisions of the Act were already sufficient to cover the needs.

No exemptions were asked for.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	15	123	99
Retail Shops	71	296	296
Wholesale shops & warehouses	NIL	4	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	10	46	33
Fuel storage depot	NIL	1	1

Analysis of persons employed in premises registered up to the end of the year was as follows :-

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	877
Retail Shops	1004
Wholesale departments, warehouses	18
Catering establishments open to the public	395
Canteens	41
Fuel storage depots	10
Total :	2345
Males :	927
Females :	1418

Lead in Imported Pencils and Crayons :

A communication was received drawing attention to the fact that there were certain crayons on sale in this country which contained a grossly excessive amount of lead. As lead is an accumulative poison, and many children are inclined to suck and chew pencils, it was clearly undesirable that this brand of crayons should remain on sale. The Home Office had asked importers to stop any further supplies from abroad, and wholesalers to recover any unsold stocks from retailers. It appeared, however, that despite this request some of the crayons were still on sale and as a result of investigation by the Public Health Inspectors nine boxes of these crayons were discovered in the district, and arrangements were made for them to be returned to the wholesalers as a result of the complete co-operation of the shopkeepers.

HAIRDRESSING PREMISES

Public Health Act, 1961

Owing to the shortage of staff not all the premises could be visited but those that were, were found to be maintaining a reasonably high standard and comply with the Council's Byelaws which were made and approved by the Minister last year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There were 10 animal boarding establishments in the area for which licences were issued during the year and I am glad to say that a high standard is being maintained at most of them. One establishment has not entirely complied with the conditions but it is anticipated that the necessary works will be completed early in the new year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of 3 premises which were found to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This department is now responsible for issuing the certificates of registration of scrap metal dealers in the area and at the end of the year 18 such dealers had been registered, the majority of them being itinerant dealers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 and THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING OF RICKS) REGULATIONS, 1950

The duties imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food upon Local Authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 is to secure, so far as practicable, that the district is kept reasonably free of rats and mice, and to ensure this a staff of two, a Rodent Officer and an Operator, are employed full time.

Advice and the destruction of rats and/or mice on private property is indirectly free, the cost being borne by the General Rate Fund. Business and Agricultural properties are charged at a rate of 7s.0d per hour plus materials, either by an 'ad hoc' service or yearly contract. Where any land is found on domestic property housing poultry, in excess of 25 and the produce sold, such premises are classed as 'Business' and charged accordingly.

Complaints of infestation both verbal and by letter continue to be received throughout the parishes and are dealt with effectively with the use of Warfarin. Inspections of Private, Business, Agricultural and Council properties including Refuse Disposal Sites and Sewage Disposal Works have been carried out, and where necessary treatment has been given.

10% Test Baiting of Sewers

This statutory duty of the triennial 10% test baiting of sewers was discharged during the year, between the period of April and July. The number of manholes tested was 232 out of a total of manholes in foul connected systems of 2308 in the following parishes, Eling, Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Sway, Dibden and Fawley. No 'takes' were recorded and it is reasonable to suppose therefore, that they are free of infestation.

<u>Details of Work</u>				<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of yearly contracts	...	...	...	44	44
Income from Contracts	...	...	...	£409.12s.0d	£421.0s.0d
Income from 'ad hoc' services	...	...	...	£110. 2s.6d	£ 83.2s.6d
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	565	579
Number of infestations found	...	...	...	990	1,049
Number of infestations dealt with	...	...	...	1,555	1,492

Number of visits made for disinfection

(a)	Dwelling houses	...	...	...	2,367	2,485
(b)	Business premises	...	...	...	314	251
(c)	Agricultural properties	...	...	...	418	476
(d)	Local Authority premises	...	...	...	33	36

SUMMARY of INSPECTIONS & RE-INSPECTIONS

Nature of Inspection	Number made
<u>Nuisances :</u>	
Premises (Defects)	357
Premises Filthy and Verminous	11
Animals	51
Smoke/Dust	62
Smoke/Dust observations	51
Noise	89
Refuse/Accumulations, Deposits	247
<u>Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, etc.:</u>	
Sewerage and Drainage	640
Ditches	245
Water Supply	51
Disinfestation	41
Rodents and Insect Control... ..	3,164
<u>Special Premises and Visits :</u>	
Agricultural Welfare Act	-
Air Analysis Apparatus	126
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops	31
Factories	70
Outworkers	10
Hairdressing Establishments	20
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	604
Offices and Shops Act	1,174
Schools	12
<u>Food Premises :</u>	
Bakers and Bakehouses	21
Butchers	103
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	110
Canteens (including Schools)	51
Clubs	5
Confectioners	56
Fish Shops	17
Fish and Chip Shops	14
General Stores	106
Grocers	202
Greengrocers	48
Hotels and Guesthouses	34
Public Houses	79
Mobile Shops	66
Meat and Food Inspection	108
<u>Milk and Ice Cream :</u>	
Dairies	116
Ice Cream Premises	16
<u>Infectious Disease :</u>	
Investigations	100
Disinfections	4
Food Poisoning	35
<u>Cleansing Services :</u>	
Cesspool Emptying	89
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1,634
<u>Housing :</u>	
Houses inspected	1,077
Overcrowding	7
Houses surveyed	152
<u>Others :</u>	
Visits re: sampling	364
Interviews and Meetings	1,598
TOTALS :	13,268

